

# TERRIBLE ACCIDENT AT NEWPORT NEWS.

Explosion of a Sawyer Gun—Two Men Killed on the Spot, Two Severely and About Ten Lightly Injured.

OUR NEWPORT NEWS CORRESPONDENCE. CAMP NEWS, NEWPORT NEWS, Va., Feb. 13, 1862. Our camp is in mourning to-day. A terrible accident occurred yesterday afternoon, at half-past five o'clock, by which two men were instantly killed, two were dangerously wounded, and a number received injuries of a less serious nature. The particulars of the catastrophe are about as follows:—The three gentlemen composing the New York "Allegation Commission," after having finished their labors with the first regiment, took a walk around camp to inspect the fortifications. General Mansfield, who wished to show them the range of our guns, ordered one of the columbiads and the Sawyer gun to be fired. One shot was fired by the former and two by the latter, and at the last shot of the Sawyer, it burst with a terrific report, instantly killing two and wounding about a dozen more or less severely. Large pieces of the gun were thrown back with immense force; one piece, part of the bridge, weighing over half a ton, being thrown to a height of forty feet, and falling at a distance of one hundred and fifty feet, near the great staff. It is a wonder to every one that no more were killed and injured. Had the embankment around the gun not been so high, causing the larger pieces to be embedded in it, the loss of life must have been terrible, for there were not less than fifteen hundred men at the time within fifty feet of the gun.

General Mansfield had a most miraculous escape; the cannoner right in front of him was killed on the spot, while Major Stetson, of the Eleventh New York, who stood back of him, was wounded in the face and hand. Those who stood on the south side of the gun were stunned by the report, and nearly blown off their feet; the shock was terrific, and the gravel and earth that flew around severely beat the faces of all in the immediate vicinity. Lieutenant Colonel Nauman and First Lieutenant Sanger, of the First Artillery, who directed the working of the guns, also had a very narrow escape. The squad doing service at the Sawyer gun was detached from the Twenty-ninth Massachusetts regiment, and was under the immediate command of Lieutenant John Smith, of Company I.

The following is a list of

**THE KILLED.**  
1. Charles E. Jones, of Company D, Twenty-ninth Massachusetts Volunteers. He belonged to the gun squad, and was killed right in front of General Mansfield. The gun carriage struck him on the head, transforming it into one frightful undistinguishable mass, and also breaking his left arm. He was a native of New York city, and worked as a glider in a glass factory in Sandusky, N. Y. Mansfield, at the time the gun broke out, was twenty-four years of age, and bore an excellent character as a man and a soldier.  
2. James W. Sheppard, of Company B, same regiment. He was merely a spectator, and was killed by a piece of the bridge, weighing about fifty pounds, that fell some forty feet from the place of explosion. When the gun burst, he commenced running, although warned to stand still by his commander, Captain Wilson. Had he remained at the place where he first stood he would have escaped unhurt. Sheppard belonged to Lowell, Mass., and was a house carpenter by trade; he was a great favorite with all who knew him, and was always willing to oblige any one to the best of his ability. He was twenty-four years of age, and was married in Lowell the very day of his enlistment. He had, the day before yesterday, got a furlough made out by his captain to go home and visit his wife, and it only wanted the General's signature. Now, alas! his furlough has been signed by a higher Power, and his young wife will wait in vain to hear again the cherished voice; only the still pale face will remind her of him, whom she expected so soon to see in all the health and joy of blooming manhood.

**THE WOUNDED.**

1. William W. Roman, of Company I, same regiment. He was also a spectator, and suffers from a severe depression of the skull. He is not in his right mind, and moans piteously most of the time. Although his wound is critical, still the surgeons say that all chances of his recovery are not gone.  
2. Seth W. Felt, of Company E, same regiment, was struck by the gun carriage on the chest, and would not have died had he not possessed a very strong constitution. He has three ribs broken, but fortunately the lungs do not seem to be injured. The chances of his recovery are good.  
3. A sailor belonging to the United States sloop-of-war Cumberland sustained a severe contusion of the left eye, which probably will deprive him of the use of it. He was at once taken on board of his ship by his comrades.

4. John F. Hall, of Company E, Twenty-ninth Massachusetts Volunteers, was the gunner of the square. His right arm was cut, but not severely, and his face some what burned by powder.

5. George Sullivan, of Company I, same regiment, a cannoner, had his face burned by powder; his case, as all the following ones, is not dangerous.  
6. Lieutenant John Smith, same company and regiment, and commander of the gun squad, was wounded by a small piece of iron entering his leg; it was extracted last night by Dr. Brown, surgeon of the regiment, and this morning he is doing well.

Major Stetson, of the Eleventh New York, received a cut under the eye, and was assisted in the finger by a splinter of iron. Captain Oyster, Assistant Adjutant General, Captain Nauman, of Company A, Seventh New York Volunteers, Captain Maguire, of Company G, Second New York Volunteers, and several others, were slightly wounded in the face by the gravel that was scattered around by the explosion. None of the cases, however, are of any importance, except the two first named.

The body of Sheppard will be sent home to-day by Adams' Express Company. Jones will be buried this afternoon at the graveyard outside of our camp, with all military honors.

This accident has cast a gloom of sadness over our camp. In all directions men can be seen standing in groups discussing the matter and expressing their sympathy for the victims. It was a terrible and sad event, and the grief of the soldiers is not lessened by the fact that the explosion was not sufficient to cheer the sorrowful faces; but such a life, and especially life in camp—joy and sorrow follow in as quick succession as day and night.

General Hunter has ordered a board of inquiry to convene this morning, under the presidency of Lieutenant Nauman, of the First Artillery, for the purpose of examining into the cause of the explosion. The opinions of the managers of the gun are varied; some think the gun was extremely high elevation (twenty-nine degrees) was the cause; others think the material of the gun was defective; others, again, that the fault laid in the shell. Whatever the real cause may be, the board will make a close examination, and if possible, send a copy of their report.

## GENERAL HUNTER'S EXPEDITION.

Departure of the Advance for Fort Scott—Composition of the Forces, &c.

LEAVENWORTH, Feb. 13, 1862. The last regiment of the First Brigade of General Hunter's advance left this morning for Fort Scott. The brigade consists of the First, Fifth and Sixth Kansas regiments, and Fifteenth Wisconsin, under command of Acting Brigadier General William W. Buel, who has commanded the Kansas brigade gallantly in the battle of Wilson's Creek.

General Hunter will accompany the Second brigade, which will consist of the Ninth and Twelfth Wisconsin regiments, Third Ohio cavalry and the Third Kansas. Probably Colonel Charles Donnelly, of the Second Ohio, will be made Acting Brigadier General of this brigade.

Senator Jas. H. Lane has not accepted his Brigadier-Generalship as reported for duty.

General Hunter and staff paid visits of ceremony to Senator Lane yesterday afternoon. Commissioner Doyle was present.

General Hunter is urging forward all his preparations for the expedition, and has telegraphed to the War Department for the immediate forwarding of all requisites and supplies designated for service in Kansas. It is understood that if Senator Lane does not accept his commission and report for duty within a given number of days, the President has notified him that his appointment will be cancelled. Should General Lane report for duty he will undoubtedly be immediately given the command of a brigade.

**Interesting from the South.**

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 13, 1862. The Nashville Union and American of the 6th says, General Beauregard, Pillow and Cheatham were there. It also contains Beauregard's plan of the battle of Manassas, and prolix speculations as to what he will do at Columbia.

Numerous articles are copied from Southern papers asking the government to take some measures to keep the militia in service, as their term of enlistment is expiring, and they are fast becoming demoralized. The paper also says a large number of rebel stores are being on the banks of the Cumberland river.

# ARRIVAL OF THE COLUMBIA.

Interference from Havana—Large Importation of Slaves into Cuba—Approaching Departure of the Captain General—Fabrications of the Southern Press—Visit of Prince Alfred to Havana—Loss of a British War Vessel—State of the Market, &c., &c.

The steamship Columbia, Captain Adams, from Havana, arrived at this port yesterday morning, bringing dates to the 8th inst. She stopped at Port Royal lightship on the 10th inst. at three P. M. for the mails, and there ascertained that the Baltic had left about an hour previous with them. The Columbia passed the Baltic the same evening seven o'clock, having in tow a steamer probably disabled. The captain of the lightship reported nothing new.

Among the passengers by the Columbia is Captain Palmer, late in command of the United States steamer Iroquois, who proceeds immediately to Washington. It was well known at Havana and St. Thomas, that, under the circumstances, it was impossible for Captain Palmer to have prevented the escape of the Sumter from Martinique, and all the stories about his want of zeal and loyalty are base fabrications, and were received with great indignation by those who knew the history of the case. The merchants and the public at large expressed great regret at his being relieved from his command, as they had great confidence in his ability and energy.

## Our Havana Correspondence.

HAVANA, Feb. 9, 1862.

The approaching departure of the Captain General—Fabrications of the Southern Press—Copy of the Cuban Government Order—Half a Dozen Copies of African—Visit of Prince Alfred, &c., &c.

According to all appearances and rumors, we shall soon, too soon, lose our present excellent and popular Captain General and his amiable wife. In fact, they have commenced giving souvenirs to their friends, which I suppose to be an infallible sign of approaching departure. I have seen a beautiful ring which the Countess gave to Mr. Cobner, of the firm of Fredericks & Cobner, which has, in addition to the gems with which it is set, a microscopic portrait of her husband, General Serrano. We are very anxious to know who will succeed them here—

I do not say to replace them, for that would be too difficult a matter to do.

We have had no arrivals from any Southern ports since the 21st ult., an unusually long interval. On that day the steamer Victoria arrived from New Orleans, and on the previous day had a schooner from the same port. I am told there has been a late arrival at Matanzas. The Diario de la Marina of yesterday refers to a statement made by the New Orleans Delta, to the effect that

Captain General Serrano had manifested great indignation for the freedom of the press, the port in cruisers had committed, almost in sight of the Havana forts, in searching vessels leaving that port. He had ordered the authorities to capture the vessels, and to punish the crews, and to prevent the departure of any more such vessels. The Captain General has seen the vessels, and has ordered the authorities to capture the vessels, and to punish the crews, and to prevent the departure of any more such vessels.

The above paragraph is copied from the Charleston Courier of January 11, and the Diario says in reply—In the editorial article of to-day's issue we repelled the unjust accusation directed against the Spanish government, and the authorities of the island, by a journal (New York Times) which passes for an organ of the federal government; and now we are sorry to say that the Charleston Courier has copied the paragraph, and has not only not corrected it, but has also copied it verbatim. It is not one word of truth in the article quoted above from the New Orleans Delta. There has been no aggression on the part of federal cruisers on vessels leaving the port. The neighborhood of our forts, consequently there has not been addressed, nor has there been any reason for addressing, any message to the United States Consul by the authorities of the island. The only reason for the paragraph is that the Charleston Courier has copied it verbatim, and has not only not corrected it, but has also copied it verbatim.

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# The New Virginia Legislature.

WILMINGTON, Feb. 13, 1862. The Legislature is still in session, but will adjourn to-night. Holliday's Cove Railroad bill was again defeated to-day in the House of Delegates.

JUDICIAL NEWS.—The Hon. Benjamin N. Allen, of Albany, delivered the last of a series of six lectures on the subject at the Cooper Institute. Since the first of these lectures was delivered by the honorable gentleman the audience has each evening increased, until the large hall of the Institute has been fairly crowded.

THEATRICAL ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—Mr. Forrest is drawing large houses to his performances at this establishment. On Wednesday he played "Jack Cade," and last night "Virginia." One of the small local organs is roasting the well known Philadelphia against the great actor with a view of damaging him. The effect has been to excite a great deal of interest in his support and to crowd the theatre to repletion.

MR. GORRICH'S THIRD CONCERT.—The programme for Mr. Gottschalk's third concert at Niblo's this evening offers, with one or two exceptions, an excellent variety of pieces. He will be assisted, as before, by Miss Hinkley, Richard, Susan, Mancel, Herr Mollenhauer and Mr. Brigid Hoffman.

BOHEMIAN THEATRE.—DAN KICK'S DEBUT.—A complimentary benefit is to be given to Dan Kick, the well known clown, at the Bohemian Theatre. There is but little doubt that the clown will be a great success.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—After having been devoted for a long time to all sorts of exhibitions—from Forrester's tragedies to Rarley's shows—from Niblo's circus to Japanese ballets—Niblo's Garden, under the management of Mr. Jarrett, has been transformed into a legitimate, and we trust a permanent, theatre. The company engaged there comprises an unusual number of first class artists, and the performances are extremely varied and uniformly excellent. Mr. Davenport's Hamlet, Mr. Hackett's Falstaff and Mr. Wallace, Jr.'s, Werner, have been the leading star characters for the week past, and were most admirably represented. On Tuesday evening Mr. Hackett revived his clever sketch of "Monsieur Mallot," and the American comedy—almost the only one of "A Kentuckian in 1816," and was received with great success. Mr. Hackett represented, as no other man can, the Falstaff of "Henry the Fourth," for the last time, and to-night Mr. Davenport takes a benefit and acts in three plays. Next Monday Mr. John Wood and Mr. J. H. Collins will appear in the "College Boy."

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# Official Drawings of Murray, Eddy & Co.

Extra Class 15—February 13, 1862. 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100.

Official Drawings of the Delaware State Lottery. Extra Class 15—February 13, 1862. 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100.

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